

WHY WE MUST SAY

NO

TO EUROPE

SPEARHEAD comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the Common Market

The Hour of Decision

As this issue of *Spearhead* goes to press a struggle is taking place in Britain the outcome of which will have the most monumental effect on future history. In June Mr. Geoffrey Rippon returned from the negotiations in Brussels to decide the terms of British entry into the European Common Market.

In July the Government published its White Paper affirming its acceptance of the terms obtained and calling upon the people of Britain to support it in its drive into Europe. In the same month we saw an intensification of the Government's campaign to make attractive, by means of all available advertising and propaganda media, the policy by which our country would join the European Community.

Our journal stands with those forces, in a minority in the circles of political and financial power but in overwhelming majority among the British people, who oppose entry into Europe and defend the freedom, sovereignty and nationhood of Great Britain. As such it has a vital role.

Not only must it reach every possible uncommitted man and woman in the street and warn them of what it means to go into Europe, as other publications are doing up and down the country: it must continue to perform the service that it has done for seven years: of penetrating more deeply and more frankly than most others are prepared to do into the anatomy of the forces that seek to terminate British nationhood and of offering as counter to them an alternative philosophy and policy that can give to the anti-Market forces a positive banner under which to rally.

To this end the entire contents of this issue are devoted.

We are at War

In introducing our theme earlier, we have deliberately used the word 'struggle' rather than more genteel expressions such as 'controversy' or 'debate', for these latter terms are wholly inadequate to describe the nature of what is now happening. They are applicable to groups of people who at least share something in common at the end of the road, even if the means of getting there are a matter of disagreement.

Between the concept of Britain as a free nation in its own right and that of Britain as a mere province of a European supra-national state, however, there is nothing in common, no shared terms of reference; it is a clash between two polar opposites. It can only therefore be described as a struggle, and it is in the spirit of struggle, not of mere 'controversy' or 'debate', that we play our part.

When the existence of our nation is threatened, it is a matter of war, nothing less. And those who do the threatening are at war with us, whether or not that war has reached the point of weapons. If we are described as the most militant opponents of entry into Europe, it is nothing more than we seek to be.

If the land of Britain were invaded and occupied by a foreign power, who would claim that there is virtue in 'moderate' opposition to that occupation? It would be the duty of every one of our countrymen to fight such an occupation with every means open to him consistent with what is possible at the moment. There is no basic difference between a foreign occupation and the final objectives of the Treaty of Rome that Britain is being asked to sign.

We are therefore duty bound to fight the policy of British adherence to this Treaty with all means, and to advise others to do likewise. At the moment the means should be legal, not because other means are in principle wrong but only because for the present they would be foolish and

counter-productive to our purpose. But to fight by legal means does not mean to fight with any lesser extremity of conviction or resolution.

Internationalism

The attitude that we take is due to the fact that the hard core proponents of the Common Market are not open to persuasion or conversion. Reasoned argument will not change their minds. It can indeed change the minds of many of their followers, and that we aim to do here; but reason will not sway the thoroughly committed — the powerful agencies who have plotted the extinction of British nationhood for many years, even decades. With them it is a struggle and a trial of strength, not an argument.

This is the first point that must be understood about the drive to Europe: it is not an idea that has resulted from the course of British history over the past thirty years; it is part and parcel of that course. It can be comprehended, not in isolation, but only in the broader context of internationalism and the drive to universal monopoly that has been the dominating aim of those who have shaped the modern world.

The doctrinaire internationalist is like the doctrinaire Marxist, with whom he is often to be found in the same bed. The central theme of his ideology is to him such an axiomatic good that every unpleasant means towards it or by-product of it can be justified by reference to a higher imperative. So it is with the internationalists who lead the rush to Europe. To argue with them that every common-sense economic consideration rules against their policy is to argue with empty air.

The unity of Europe is not, as they would claim, something designed to cope with current economic facts. Quite the reverse: economics are simply something that are there to be twisted, moulded and reconstructed in order to serve the



CHAMPAGNE FOR THE NATION-WRECKERS
Messrs. Rippon and Schumann celebrate Agreement for British Entry into Europe.

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unity of Europe. It is no different with other aspects of life. When life in all its aspects does not correspond to the aim of the doctrine, it is not the doctrine that is wrong and must be changed; it is life that is wrong and must be changed.

Until we understand that to its promoters the unity of Europe, including Britain, is a driving obsession which is part of the fashionable obsession for eliminating the nation state as a focal point of human affairs – internationalism, in a word – we will not understand the crackpot perversion of economic laws and facts that is used to support it.

All this has another lesson for us. In so far as internationalism is the ultimate theme underlining the European idea, it is idiotic to think that one is resisting it by proposing in its place another, perhaps more insipid, form of internationalism. This is confusing the vehicle with the destination, and this is precisely what many anti-Marketeers are doing. We will thus find in the anti-Market camp people who dislike a European grouping because they prefer an Anglo-American grouping, or an East-West grouping or a grouping which commits Britain for all time to be nursemaid to the Third World.

There is in reality only one true antidote to European internationalism and that is a vigorous and undiluted British nationalism. Only a force of this nature will have the strength and the appeal to finally defeat the Marketeers.

Posture

Part of the conceited posture of the European brigade is, amazingly enough, the assumption that they, and not their opponents, are the advocates of the Grand Design, the visionaries of the great and broad horizon that is beyond the sight of lesser mortals. One can see this in every speech that hammers the European theme. They, the Europeans, are the ones who ‘think big’, who move boldly with the winds of destiny, while we, who oppose going into Europe, are the small minded, who think only of trivial things like the price of butter.

They even have the nerve – they whose policy is the antithesis of patriotism – to make an appeal to patriotism. They talk of ‘Greater Britain’ and Britain ‘playing a great role in the world’, hoping to gather up and fatten themselves upon a few stray crumbs of the very jingo sentiment they scorn.

A moment’s analysis of the past will expose this posture for the fraud that it is. The very gang that beckon us to the broad horizon of Europe are the direct political descendants – indeed in some cases the exact same people – who turned their backs and led us away from the much broader horizons of Empire. They were

telling us a short time ago that we must give up our imperial role and be little Englanders: now they tell us that we must not be little Englanders but go into Europe!

Precisely because the old political parties of Britain were too Lilliput-minded to see the great destiny that beckoned Britain across the oceans, we lost an empire that was the greatest of all time. Now the same political parties imply the fault of Lilliput-mindedness in those who are not attracted to their present schemes. In heaven’s name, who do they think they are kidding? They are in fact themselves the dwarfs with the small and measly ambitions, who want to reduce the government of a great and proud nation to nothing more than a county council.

Nonsense About ‘Terms’

The same Lilliput-mindedness comes through in the manner in which the pro-Market lobby, and in particular their hangers-on, have placed such great emphasis on the terms to be obtained in the Brussels negotiations. The hangers-on are not so much Europeans out of conviction as careerists willing to travel in any direction the bandwagon happens to be following in order to ingratiate themselves with the ruling powers.

Not absolutely convinced that the pro-Market forces will win the day, they have left themselves an escape hatch through which they might nip over to the ranks of opposition should they see it likely to pay. They have declared themselves for the Market – conditional upon the terms.

The terms are of course a mere detail of the surrender document, as every honest person knows. As Enoch Powell has said, they involve merely the choice of removal van, not the nature of the new house. The issues that count are the Treaty of Rome, whose terms have from the beginning been non-negotiable and which involve, whether in five years, ten years or twenty years, the sacrifice of our freedom as a nation; the catastrophic economic effects which are going to hit millions of workers in Britain and their families; and not least the betrayal of our kith and kin of the British nations, such as Australia and New Zealand.

The terms affect none of these things in essence, only the timing of them. To talk of the terms as if they were crucial to the issue is to make the most ludicrous confusion between the wood and the trees.

External Panacea for an Internal Disease

Another sickening feature of the current Euro-mania is its implied assumption that the present ills of Britain are other than

internal. The unhealthy condition of our own country at the present time, economically and otherwise, hardly needs stating; it is a fact which even the politicians have given up trying to deny. But instead of recognising this condition for what it is – something caused by deep weaknesses and impurities within our own society, our own body politic – they prefer to attribute it to external factors, world forces outside our control, questions of economic size and so on. It is as if this modern breed of politicians is anxious, in acknowledging the post-war failures of Britain, to diagnose every cause but the right one – which is its own failure to provide leadership to the country over the last few decades.

Glossy pictures are painted of the economic successes of certain countries in Europe and contrasted with the economic stagnation at home – as if entry into the European Community will provide the magic formula whereby stagnation will be turned into progress. It is conveniently forgotten, or ignored, that countries like Sweden, Switzerland and Greece have done much better than us economically in recent times without being members of the Community – indeed without possessing a fraction the size of home market that we have in Britain – because internally, at least economically speaking, their houses are in better order than ours.

It is far more comforting for those who have presided over the progressive decline of Britain for two decades or more to believe that the blame, after all, does not lie with them but with external factors, and that things will be put right, not by a clean up of our own house fired by our own efforts, but by some external stimulus.

Of course the true picture of our national situation today can be summed up by saying to the politicians as did Cassius: “The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves.” And while the faults that exist internally are not tackled by internal action no conceivable outside element, good or bad, will raise Britain from the sickbed.

To some the quest for membership of Europe may seem to be a grasping for the elixir that will bring new life. To us, even if such elixir could be proved to exist, it would be obtained only on the terms granted to Faust by the Devil. In reality the voice pleading to be let into Europe is the voice of impotence – the impotence, let it be understood, of a decrepit ruling oligarchy, not of the main body of the nation it assumes to represent.

In that nation are forces of rebirth that lie waiting to be kindled by a new leadership with a new faith, forces within the grass roots of Britain which by their own will, not through the help of any outside agency, will rise forth and again amaze the world.

THE ECONOMIC EFFECTS

FOR YEARS supporters of the Common Market have insisted that Britain would gain "great economic advantage" if she joined the E.E.C.; but as the 'Great Debate' comes near to the crunch it becomes clear that Britain will derive no economic advantages whatsoever — either short or long-term — should she join. On the contrary, she would only take upon herself steadily increasing burdens which would ultimately render her bankrupt.

It is of great significance that Prime Minister Edward Heath failed to include in his recent Government White Paper any estimate of the ultimate total cost of Market membership. The previous Labour Government suggested in its White Paper a maximum figure of £1,100 million per year. Mr. Heath's silence on the subject can only mean that the real cost would be even higher.

Tory Minister for Industry, Mr. John Davis, stated at a Press Conference in Stockholm last June that: "It is extraordinarily difficult to predict the growth of Britain's economy after entry into the E.E.C." (The Government employs 300 highly qualified economists in Whitehall to investigate just this sort of question!) Yet it is on the basis of promised growth that the Government insists that the cost of membership — whatever it might be — will be met!

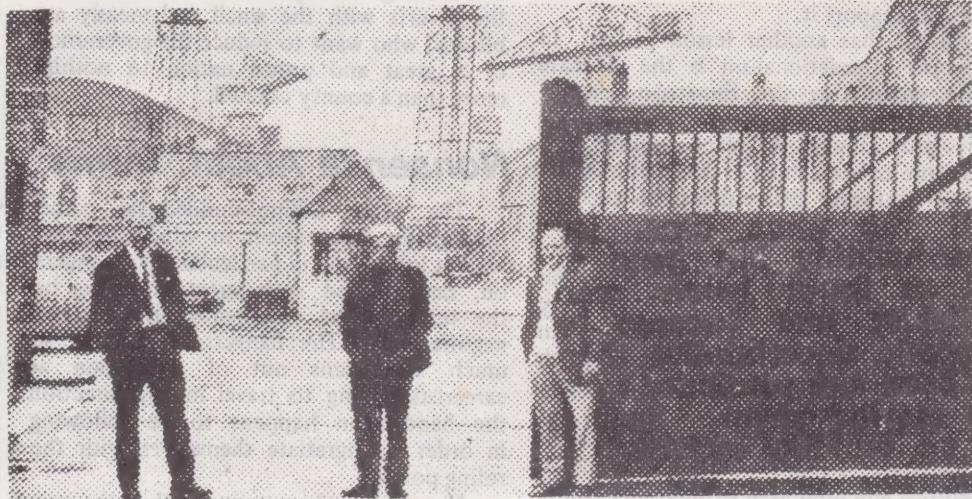
The theory on which the Common Marketeers base their belief that Britain will achieve growth if she joins the E.E.C. is known as the theory of 'Dynamic Effects'. This postulates that the existence of a bigger home market and increased competition will so stimulate British industry that its output cannot fail to increase. But this theory is not vouched for by economists. It is simply a glib propaganda gimmick invented by wishful-thinking politicians.

WAGE REDUCTION BY DEVALUATION

As economist Nicholas Kaldor made clear last March: "The Dynamic Effect of a bigger market and bigger competition is not proved or quantified". (*New Statesman*, 12/3/71). No qualified economist has contradicted him on this point, for it must be remembered that the relatively small home markets of Japan and Sweden have not hampered their growth rates. Furthermore, it should be noted that the growth-rate for The Six foundation members of the Market, taken as a whole, has not been stimulated by Market membership. The economist Kuhn reveals in his *Economie et Politique* that the growth rate for The Six nations as a whole was 9 per-cent from 1948 to 1958; but fell to 7.2 per-cent from 1958 to 1965; and fell again to only 2 per-cent from 1965 to 1967.

The "vast new home market" of the Common Market does not promise great

'Benefits' to Britain an Absolute Myth



DECOMED BRITISH SHIPYARD
One of many if capital moves over to Continent

advantages to Britain, for the principal British exports to the E.E.C. are manufactured goods, and these encounter an average tariff at the present time of 7½ per-cent, while the current average tariff against E.E.C. goods entering Britain is 10 to 11 per-cent. Hence the lowering of these tariffs would benefit the European firms exporting to Britain much more than British firms exporting to Europe. In other words, membership of the E.E.C. would lose British firms more business in our own country than they would gain in Europe.

In respect of the "stimulating effect of increased competition" aspect of the 'Dynamic Effect' theory, Kaldor made it clear that this only had a chance of working if there were initial or phased reductions in the real wages paid to British workers. Devaluation is being proposed as the means to achieve this wage reduction, which would have the hoped-for effect of making the goods which British workers produced cheaper and hence more competitive. If wages were not reduced, Kaldor argues, then the effect of Market membership would not be favourable, but increasingly adverse, in that our industrial production would fall and unemployment would rise.

As the E.E.C. allows free transferability of capital, money would leave Britain and re-invest itself in Europe. "In those circumstances," Kaldor predicted grimly, "Britain

would become the 'Northern Ireland' of Europe — an increasingly depressed industrial area, with mass emigration the only escape."

The free movement of capital allowed by the E.E.C. is a very important factor, for British industry would have to be geared to serve the E.E.C. "home market" — 80 per-cent of which in terms of numbers of consumers, is to be found on the European mainland. The temptation for many British firms to cut transportation costs by closing down their factories in Britain and re-opening them over the Channel, nearer to the majority of their customers, would be irresistible. Multi-national unions have always had a debilitating effect on peripheral areas — and Britain is certainly a peripheral area in relation to the Common Market mainland.

OPEN-ENDED OBLIGATIONS

The only 'Dynamic Effect' Britain would experience on joining the E.E.C. would be the body-blow she would receive in trying to keep up with the commitments of the Common Market's Agricultural Policy. The Government has suggested that the cost to Britain of the C.A.P. would be £200 million a year net — that is, £300 million gross, with £100 million returned from central funds.

But as Sir John Winnifirth, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, made clear in July: "The C.A.P. budget could be much larger, for it is used in buying E.E.C. food to keep the prices up. This is an open-ended obligation, so that the cost to Britain could easily be as high as £500 million per year, and there is no basis for being sure that we would get back £100 million per year, or any other sum."

The actual purpose of the C.A.P. — in terms of its effects on Britain — will be to force Britain, a country blessed with efficient farmers, to subsidise the inefficient farmers of Europe, particularly the farmers of France.

"Contrary to widespread belief," reports economics commentator Boris Kidel, "the enormous E.E.C. subsidies have failed to make farming profitable in Europe." But President Pompidou gave hope to his disgruntled French farmers last March when he declared: "We must seize the opportunities provided by British entry into the E.E.C. Britain is a first-ranking nation in the world for food imports. We have no reason to fear a recession in French agriculture. We must aim at expansion." With us cut off from our traditional sources of good cheap food from Australia and New Zealand (the "special terms" negotiated for New Zealand are only temporary) the French farmers are clearly planning to have a field day — at the expense of the British taxpayer in general, and British farmers and housewives in particular.

The French, like several other E.E.C. nations, having ruined their own fishing grounds by employing foolish methods, want to plunder Britain's fishing grounds, which up till now have been maintained carefully within the twelve mile limit. Ernest Hamley, Secretary of the Fisheries Organisation Society has stated: "British fishermen get one million tons of fish for human consumption per year — more than any other member or member-to-be nation of the E.E.C. But the Government has given away six miles of the twelve mile limit." Even this six mile limit is by no means secure if Britain joins the E.E.C., for it would be "re-negotiated" in six years time. In other words, Continental fishermen intend to scour our waters clean of fish right up to our beaches, and this will eliminate the source of cheap fish.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BURDEN

But the ruination of our farmers and fishermen, the removal of our Commonwealth sources of food supply, and the massive C.A.P. subsidies will not be the only factors to increase vastly the price of food if we join the Market.

Kaldor pointed out that the E.E.C. is a relatively low tariff area for manufactured products, but a highly protected area for

agricultural products — the excess of E.E.C. prices over world prices being 45 per-cent. This would mean that each unit of manufactured goods produced in Britain would buy 20 to 30 per cent less in foodstuffs than now. In other words, we would have to pay £400 million more each year for the food we import. Yet another crippling blow to our balance of payments position.

Sir John Winnifirth has calculated that if Britain joins the E.E.C., food prices could rocket by as much as 50 per-cent by the time the transitional period of membership is concluded. But the Government has foreseen this, as is implicit from the coy phrase in its White Paper: "... allowing for likely changes in patterns of consumption in the U.K." Sir John, long experienced in deciphering politicians' double-talk, interprets this to mean: "The average family will have to revert to a war-time diet — margarine instead of butter, beef a luxury, and potatoes eking out bread."

Britain's balance of payments position would be further hit by E.E.C. membership as we would be forced to cut ourselves off from established markets and suppliers. To begin with, of course, we shall be denied a stake in the booming prosperity and growth potential of the White Dominion lands. This, as is established elsewhere in this issue of *Spearhead*, is the main reason why America wants us out of the way in the E.E.C. But apart from Commonwealth connections, it must also be remembered that our trade with the European Free Trade Association countries is bigger than our trade with the E.E.C.

Not all E.F.T.A. nations will be joining the E.E.C. — Sweden and Switzerland, for example — and the breaking of these contracts alone could lose Britain up to £175 million per year in lost exports. Furthermore, as the Commonwealth Industries Association has indicated, 68 per-cent of Britain's "invisible earnings" — so vital to our balance of payments — comes from the Sterling Area, North America and E.F.T.A. Only 14 per cent comes from the E.E.C.

BUREAUCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

The Government has already undertaken to introduce the E.E.C. Value Added Tax system, which does not differentiate between luxuries and the necessities of life as does our present Purchase Tax system, and which alone will have the effect of increasing the cost of living in Britain by six per cent, according to the conservative computations of the pro-Market Confederation of British Industries.

The powers which the civil servants of the E.E.C., the Common Market Commission, possess are nothing short of dictatorial. Already they have made it clear that they will have the power to dictate the price at which the British steel industry

sells its steel. At a stroke, therefore, the Commission would be able to alter the costing structure of the thousands of industries in Britain which use, manufacture or process steel — including and particularly the motor manufacturing industry, our greatest foreign currency earner.

The Commission also has the power to dictate how companies in member nations may re-invest that section of their profits which is not distributed to shareholders. If a firm wishes to develop a department of its enterprise which the Commission decides should not be developed, then the Commission has the power to impose its will on the firm, if necessary by the imposition of gigantic fines without resort to Courts.

As a result of Switzerland's and Sweden's refusal to become members of the Common Market (the Swedish Government, in making known its decision, stated that membership would mean the "abandonment of the national right of decision-making in many fields"), the E.E.C. has agreed in principle that they and other nations in Europe be offered a form of associate membership, which will give them access to the Community's markets without imposing on them the political and economic burdens which go with full membership as a signatory of the Treaty of Rome. What, then, is the point of Britain signing the Treaty of Rome, submerging her nationhood by so doing?

ONLY BANKERS BENEFIT

The answer to the question came out in the August 1970 issue of the pro-E.E.C. magazine *Management Today*. In admitting that Britain would face severe balance of payments deficits on joining the Market, and a massive increase in the cost of living, it commented: "Britain's position could be eased by using International Monetary Fund loans to cover the balance of payments bills in the transitional period."

There we have it. The only people who stand to benefit from the European Common Market are the International Bankers and Financiers, the controllers of the multi-national super-companies, the people who do not give a damn about Britain's survival, but who are only concerned with involving all of the nations of the world in an endless spiral of irredeemable debt, and using the power thus obtained to build a World Government.

The leading Common Marketeers in Heath's Cabinet — not excluding Heath himself — were all promoted into public life after having established firm connections with International Banking houses, which connections they still keep. Their loyalty is to their cosmopolitan paymasters, not to Britain, which is the reason why they are trying to force Britain into the Common Market even though they must know that the outcome would be national suicide.

Britain:

Free Nation or Province of Europe?

There are many lies and deceptions in the Government's recent White paper advocating that Britain join the Common Market, but perhaps the most calculated lie is Prime Minister Edward Heath's assertion that membership of the E.E.C. "involves no question of any erosion of essential National Sovereignty".

Even supporters of Common Market entry have been appalled by that example of political deceit. As an instance Andrew Alexander, Parliamentary correspondent of the pro-Market *Daily Telegraph* wrote in a special article published on 24th July: "That is a plain lie; there is no other word for it . . . there is no justification whatsoever for deception."

Proof that Heath was deliberately trying to deceive the British people can be derived from examination of his speeches made in support of the Common Market, which not only admit but glorify the loss of National Sovereignty which would result if Britain signed the Treaty of Rome and joined the E.E.C. Here is Heath, the exultant internationalist, speaking:-

"We should recognise this surrender of Sovereignty and its purpose. We accept the Treaty of Rome unequivocally" (17/11/66) . . . "We are confident that economic unity can be the foundation of wider political unity in Europe" (29/4/71) . . . "Do we have the wisdom to achieve by construction and co-operation what Napoleon and Hitler failed to achieve by destruction and conquest?" (19/5/71) . . . "I have a vision of a Europe once united nearly 1,200 years ago — once broken up, and that together that Europe will once again come." (12/7/71)

The fact that at so late a stage he should suddenly seek to hide such treasonable policies is an indication that he has at long last woken up to the fact that the mass of the British people reject the idea of Britain being ruled by foreigners. Heath has clearly become rattled at the strong sentiments which have been expressed over the Sovereignty question, and in his panic has resorted to crude lies.

NO SOVEREIGNTY = NO FREEDOM

It is important to know what National Sovereignty means in practical terms. As far as Britain is concerned it means a state of affairs whereby the elected representatives of the British people in Parliament, acting in the name of our Queen who is the Head of State, have the power and authority to decide on all matters concerning the means whereby the British people will be governed and the relationship

of the nation to other states and powers.

Members of Parliament have many 'privileges' — but they do not have *carte blanche* to do what they like to the British constitution, people and nation. Above all, they do not have the right to commit **treason** — that is, to hand over the Sovereignty which they hold in trust on behalf of the Queen and her subjects to an alien power. That is the reason why all Members of Parliament, before they are allowed to take their seats, have to swear the following solemn oath of allegiance:

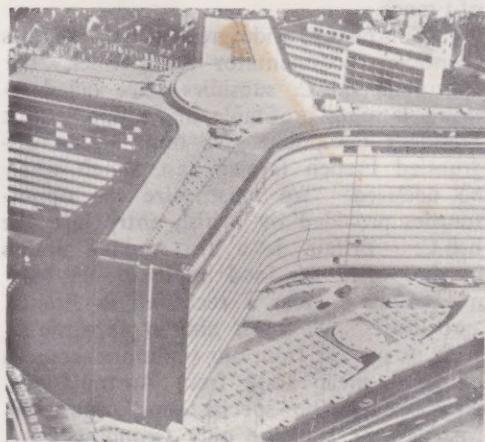
"I promise to bear true to the Sovereignty of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second, her heirs and successors."

It cannot be disputed — indeed, it is not disputed, except very recently by Mr. Heath — that the Charter of the E.E.C., the Treaty of Rome, involves the progressive surrender of the National Sovereignty of those nations that sign it. Most notably, the treaty purports to be binding for all time. Therefore apart from the consideration of treason it would be additionally illegal and unconstitutional for a British Parliament to vote in favour of Britain signing it, for under British law every new Parliament must have the absolute right to reject the Acts of previous Parliaments if it so wishes.

IMPORTANCE OF SYMBOLISM

In view of the traitorous intentions of so many members of the present Parliament, it is little wonder that L. G. Pine, an expert in Constitutional matters and a former editor of *Burke's Peerage* was forced to remark: "I would not take at most even chances on Prince Charles' accession if we go into the Common Market." This may not seem important to some people in this cynical day and age, but few would dispute the importance of symbolism in political affairs.

Our Monarchs symbolise the unity of the British people and nation no matter what knavish tricks mere politicians get up to. But with the Monarchy removed as a factor in our constitution and national life, the field would be clear for Heath to become not only President of Britain but perhaps even Führer of Europe. Who



TOWER OF BABEL

The sinister Headquarters building of the dictatorial E.E.C. Commission in Brussels. Similar to the Ministry of Plenty building — where rationing was organised — in Orwell's 1984.

knows what glittering prizes his International Banker supporters have in store for him?

That Britain would become merely a province of a European super-state, with every important facet of her life dictated to her by faceless dictatorial bureaucrats becomes clear after study of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome and the speeches of the Common Market apologists.

President Pompidou of France has stated: "If one day the European confederation becomes a reality, there will inevitably have to be a government whose decisions will be binding on all states that will be members." He is also on record as saying that the way to get a united Europe is "to swap the youth around". (This latter proposal is believed to have won the enthusiastic approval of Heath.)

A UNITED STATES OF EUROPE

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel stated: "Our aim remains European Government. The argument of a 'United States of Europe' or a 'Federal States of Europe' is one of words."

Michael Stewart, Foreign Secretary in

the last Labour Government, issued a joint declaration with the Italian Foreign Minister which supported the establishment of a "directly elected E.E.C. Parliament".

Lord Dilhorne, speaking as Conservative Lord Chancellor in 1962, told the House of Lords: "The Common Market organs of Government have super-national powers which override those of each country's Parliament and Law Courts. Any regulation of the E.E.C. must be given immediate effect in British law. Parliament would not even have the right to debate them. And should they conflict with existing British statutes or case law, they would override them."

Anthony Sampson, pro-Marketeer and well-known author of books on constitutional matters admitted in his *The New Europeans* that the E.E.C. will ultimately result in the dissolution of separate European languages and the abolition of separate national groupings and regions.

The power of the E.E.C. is exercised by its Council — which is made up of representatives of the Governments of the member states — and the all-powerful Commission, which is a non-elected body of bureaucrats who pay taxes to no member state and whose loyalty is solely to their organisation. Professor Walter Hallstein, one of the original promoters of the E.E.C. has declared: "The Commission is independent, particularly of instructions from the member states."

BUREAUCRATIC DICTATORSHIP

The Commission has the power to issue regulations which can be directed to a Government, or an enterprise or a private individual, and which are binding in every respect. It issued 3,000 such edicts to member states last year. As British laws would have to be "harmonised" with E.E.C. laws, 300 Acts of Parliament would have to be scrapped or amended.

Belgium was recently taken to court (!) by the Commission for not obeying directives on driving regulations. In 1969 the Commission prevented West Germany from passing a law which sought to require the transportation of heavy goods by rail instead of road, because such a law was contrary to E.E.C. policy.

E.E.C. Council Regulation 17 stipulates that the Commission shall have the right, without Magistrates' warrant or Court Order, to examine without notice the books and documents of "any enterprise", to make copies of them, and to demand instant answers to questions about them. In addition, Commission officers have instant right of access to all premises, land and vehicles and may, without the authority of any Court, impose fines of "up to one million units of account".

"Any enterprise" is taken by supporters of the Market to mean only business enter-

prises (from corner sweet shop to giant corporation?). But "any enterprise" could mean, and may be made to mean in the future, any organisation, political party, trade union, etc.

Article 101 of the Treaty of Rome is even more sinister. It states that the Council and the Commission may take "any appropriate measure" to "enforce" their will on member states who are reluctant to obey their directives. This can only mean that the bureaucrats envisage the possible necessity of bringing 'delinquent' member nations to heel by force of arms.

WHO WILL "POLICE" EUROPE?

In this regard it must be remembered that the "Great Europeans" of the E.E.C. are going to allow Turkey to join the Community in the 1990's. The standard of living of the average Turk is one fifth that of the average Briton, and massive unemployment has only been avoided by the Turks sustaining — with American aid — a massive standing army, the biggest in N.A.T.O. (and also of course by mass emigration).

America has already demanded that Europe foot a greater part of the bill for its defence. Presumably when Turkey becomes a member of the E.E.C. the massive Turkish army will be subsidised out of Common Market funds. Hence the E.E.C. bureaucrats will own and have at their beck and call the biggest armed force "in Europe"! The Turks, being non-Europeans, are the perfect people to "police" Europeans.

Is Ted Heath really so obsessed with his Charlemagne fantasies that he thinks the British people are going to buckle under to the kind of Communist-Fascist powers possessed by the E.E.C. discussed above? Belgians, Germans, Frenchmen and the like may be prepared to accept that kind of tyranny — but the British people have a way with Continental bullies (as Hitler and Napoleon could testify), so if Britain does join the E.E.C. the odds are that it will end in the way that so many other multi-national unions have ended: in bloody civil war.

OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMUNISM

The power of the E.E.C. ruling structure is not only dangerous in the hands of its present manipulators, but doubly dangerous when it is borne in mind that at least two of the major member nations of the E.E.C. — Italy and France — constantly teeter on the brink of Communist rule. To this danger must be added the factor of West Germany's *Ostpolitik* policies pursued by "ex-Communist" President Willi Brandt. A "United States of Europe", which Herr Scheel has advocated (see above),

was greatly favoured by the architect of the Russian Communist Revolution, Lenin, who saw it as the interim means whereby the whole of Europe could be absorbed into the Communist camp.

In the Spring of this year the Communist *Morning Star* reported a conference of West European Communist parties in Italy, at which Italian delegates stated that they had party representatives openly serving in E.E.C. institutions. At an E.E.C. youth conference held in July, 1970, the Common Market Commission announced that all "extremist" (i.e. Right Wing) parties had been banned from the meeting, but that delegates from Communist youth movements had been welcomed. Shortly after this conference the Commission issued a statement observing that "not enough pro-E.E.C. propaganda was being taught in schools".

At present the Common Market structure is under the control of the International Banking fraternity — but the bankers and the Communists have one goal in common: the achievement of a World Government. The Common Market is certainly a step towards World Government — and as much was admitted by former Conservative Minister Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., in a letter to *The Times* in 1969:

"The unification of Europe will contribute to the realisation of what is generally regarded as an idealistic dream, but what is becoming an increasingly urgent practical necessity — namely the establishment of some form of World Government."

The idea that the Common Market simply represents another power structure to increase international tension *vis-a-vis* the 'Cold War' (the line beloved of the "British" Communist Party, whose opposition to the Market is quite cynical and based simply on the desire to exploit the trouble in Britain that membership of the Market would undoubtedly cause) was knocked on the head by the well known Australian political commentator, Mr. Eric Butler. He revealed in a speech last May that he had come into possession of a confidential memorandum issued by the British Council of the European Movement to British politicians who had agreed to speak in favour of the Common Market. The memorandum stated: "By entering the Common Market Britain would be helping the development of a first effective step towards World Government."

With all these facts it is clear that the Common Market has all the potential of living up to the nightmare expectations of the state "Eurasia" described in George Orwell's prophetic book *1984*. Who can doubt that the Common Market is indeed simply an ante-room to the ultimate tyranny of World Government?

Britain can give hope to the increasingly enslaved peoples of the world by defending her independence, preserving her National Sovereignty and saying "NO" to the Common Market.

INANITY RULES THE SCENE

MARKET PROPAGANDA AN INSULT TO THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE

READING the propaganda of the European Movement, now being pushed through letter-boxes all over the country, one wonders if one is reading a kiddies' comic rather than serious arguments that affect the whole future of Britain. On this page are a few samples from their paper, including the European 'pop' song, below:—

Move into the new world come out of the past
Your doubts and your worries will disappear fast
Take a bold step and move into tomorrow today.

The brightest of bright worlds is beckoning you
The hopes that you've cherished at last will come true
Step into the future where everything's sure to be right.

Don't be afraid there's nothing to fear
The road up ahead is suddenly clear
This is the moment the good life is waiting for you.

CHORUS

*We've got to get in to get on
We must move ahead or we fall behind
Nothing in life stays the same
We know we just can't go wrong*



Top right: Cartoon from 'British European'; Left: 'Miss Europe' contest in Newcastle; Right: 'Supporter' for European Movement being enrolled in Durham; Bottom: Front page headline from 'British European'.



"My dad's getting me this lovely new playground!"



EUROPE IS FUN!

Not A 'White Man's Club'

Self-styled Right Wing supporters of the Common Market, ranging from Sir Oswald Mosley (who addresses massed rallies of swans from the balcony of his Temple of Glory chateau in France), to a few of the more poodle-like members of the Tory Monday Club, have tried to sell the Common Market to the British people as being some kind of "White Man's Club".

"In Europe," they say, "we'll at last be free of those awful Black bounders of the Coloured Commonwealth. The E.E.C. will keep out the Blacks, and at long last Europeans can set about looking after their own interests."

This line can only be described as a pack of deliberate lies. The Common Market means MORE BLACKS for Britain, not less. And no provision is made for getting rid of the Blacks we already have.

Under the special terms negotiated by the Tories, permanent special arrangements have been given to all Commonwealth countries except the White Dominions. This means that Commonwealth Immigrants will continue to flood into Britain just

E.E.C. 'Uniform Policy' With Red Bloc

"New Moves towards a common policy for trading between the Common Market and Communist countries were agreed by Ministers of the Six in Brussels," stated the *Daily Telegraph* at the end of July.

"They approved," the report continued, "a time-table for 'progressively establishing uniform trade policies' with Communist countries . . . and decided that the Market Commission might, after January, 1973, propose that there should be a speeding up of the advance to Common trading policy. In any case, it was emphasised, after January 1975, there will be a 'more binding procedure' for achieving a joint policy in trade with Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe."

So much for the idea that the Common Market's purpose is to strengthen opposition to the Soviet power bloc! This report confirms the conclusion of the article *Britain - A free Nation or a Province of Europe* (see page six of this issue) that the Common Market conforms with the joint long-term plan of International Finance and International Communism to impose a World Government.

as they have done for years, should Britain sign the Treaty of Rome.

But on top of this, there are plenty of Afro-Asians living within the Common Market structure as it is already established. There are at least one and a half million Blacks living in France (Algerians, etc.) and a further one and a quarter million living in the French West Indies. There are about half a million Asians living in Holland, and at least three quarters of a million Blacks in the Dutch West Indies. Turkey will be joining the Market in the 1990's, and by that time her population will be in the 50 million region. Already half a million Turks have moved into Germany.

All these Blacks and Asians will have

a perfect right to flood into Britain should we join the Market, and scores of thousands will undoubtedly do so. In addition to these, we can also expect large-scale immigration from Italy, Sicily and other southern European countries. Scores of thousands of Latins of all types are already here. With Britain in the Market, many thousands more will come.

The British people face extinction if they are forced to join the Market, for ever increasing numbers of skilled British workers will be forced to emigrate to Europe in order to follow their specialised trades, while the drifters and dispossessed of Afro-Asia and South Europe will pile in to undercut the wages position of semi-skilled and unskilled Britons, and to take advantage of our free National Health and Education services.

So much for the "White Man's Club"!

HOW GOOD EUROPEANS?

WE are militantly opposed to the Common Market, but this does not make us 'anti-European'. Messrs. Heath, Rippon, Jenkins and Co. are passionately in favour of the Common Market, but does that make them 'good Europeans'?

In fact, what is it that really makes a 'good European'?

We believe that the real 'Europeans' are those who cherish the great heritage of European culture and civilisation, and who seek to maintain the human stock, the genes, from which these have sprung.

How do the leaders of the Tory, Labour and Liberal Parties who seek to push us into the Common Market stand up to this test?

For two decades now these leaders and those like them have been quite content to see this country overrun by racial stocks absolutely remote from what we understand as European. For longer than that they have been content to see our civilisation and culture polluted by influences decidedly un-European.

How can we believe the 'European' convictions of men who are prepared to see Britain become a partly Afro-Asian country?

It is the same on the Continent too. M. Schumann is known as France's great advocate of Europe'. Has M. Schumann made any protest against the increasing racial and cultural Africanisation of France? What of the Dutch ministers who are among the most ardent of the professed 'Europeans' — do they include as 'Europeans' the hundreds of thousands of

Asians that have invaded Holland? Do they regard these people's culture and the hippy culture of Amsterdam as 'European'?

To the advocates of the Common Market, the truth is that 'Europe' is just an empty geographical and economic concept, devoid of the inspiration of the things that really matter to the European peoples. Their 'Europe' excludes millions of people in other continents who are Europeans, and it includes millions of people in this continent who are not Europeans.

In truth, the Common Market is not European at all.

The Common Market welcomes the progressive de-Europeanisation of the great European countries. The Common Market is not particularly willing to champion Europeans in their fight to preserve European civilisation in such places as Southern Africa.

We do not want the political or economic merging of the great European nations; we want them to retain their sovereign nationality.

But we do want to preserve the European civilised heritage — all over the world, as well as in Europe itself. We want the literature, art and music of European nations to be European. We want the peoples of European nations to be European. Where the survival of Europeans elsewhere in the world is menaced by non-Europeans, we stand by the Europeans.

That the European races and European culture have been on the retreat everywhere for the past years does not seem to bother the eager bureaucrats who plan the development of the so-called 'European Community'.

Their professed dedication to 'Europe' is really just a sham. Our dedication to the world-wide heritage of Europe is something real.

THE drive towards union in Europe, as with the assault on the nation state all over the world, is defended, when every other argument has failed, by the claim that it is in the interests of peace. The nation, it is held, is an instrument of war. When national boundaries are lowered, peace will prevail.

Neither the history of Europe or of the world as a whole bear this theory out. Certainly, some wars have been the result of national conflicts, but far more have come about through completely different causes. There have been civil wars, religious wars, wars waged on behalf of political ideologies, wars fought to advance the claims of royal dynasties, wars for the furtherance of particular economic and financial interests — more often international than national. Not least, there have been wars fought over the very same issue as the Common Market today: the attempt to impose an all-European order on the sovereign nation states of Europe.

Since 1945 Europe has not known war, but the rest of the world has not been free from it. Of the three main conflicts that have occurred, the Middle Eastern war, the Korean war and the Vietnam war, only the first could be said to involve nationalistic factors.

In the biggest war to date in the history of the world, that of 1939-45, nationalistic factors were only a part of the cause, and indeed had the affair been limited to nationalistic issues it would have been confined to a small part of the area over which it eventually spread. It may be said that the principal reasons for the extent of the conflict were (a) Hitler's aim of building a European order, which violated many of Europe's oldest nation states, and (b) the determination of internationalist forces, representing liberalism, communism and various international financial interests, to destroy Hitler. Broadly speaking, the conflict was more than anything else one between two sets of opposite ideologies: Nazism and Fascism on the one hand, and Liberalism and Communism on the other. On both sides these ideologies transcended national boundaries, and in many instances men of the same nation fought on opposite sides in large numbers.

CIVIL WAR

Between the First and Second World Wars the greatest war in Europe was a civil war, the Spanish Civil War, fought on a smaller scale between the same sets of forces that contested World War II.

World War I could be quoted as another example of nationalistic factors interwoven with other factors not connected with nationalism. The spark that set Europe alight in 1914 came initially from the Balkans, where discontent had seethed for many decades. The discontent was not to any major extent due to national dis-

EURO-UNION AS A MEANS TO PEACE

HISTORY NOT ON THE SIDE OF THE UNIFIERS

putes between Balkan countries, but predominantly due to the hegemony over certain Balkan nations of the Hapsburg Empire, which was, like the Common Market concept embodied in the Treaty of Rome, an attempt to group diverse nations and races into a supra-national structure defined purely in terms of a unified geographical area.

Certainly, behind the policies of the four major participants, Britain, France, Russia and Germany, there were strong factors of national self-interest, but a deeper study of the war than is common in elementary history textbooks will reveal also that strong politico-financial undercurrents were

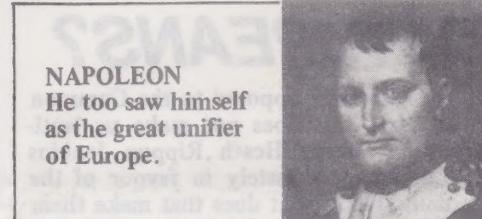
the 18th Century, the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years War, were conflicts in which the participants certainly seized the opportunity to advance their respective national ambitions, but these, as the name of the first suggests, were again largely dynastic affairs. Without the conflicting claims of the various Royal houses, it is doubtful that the peoples of the countries concerned would have gone to war. In the previous century the two main struggles were the Thirty Years War, which resulted in catastrophic loss of blood among the German peoples, and the War of the Spanish Succession. The latter was a dynastic dispute; the former a religious one involving reformation and counter-reformation in Germany.

OTHER CAUSES OF CONFLICT

Were space to permit, one could from these dates go back much further into a labyrinth of European wars, but it may briefly be stated — and anyone is welcome to confirm this by a closer study — that conflicts revolved almost entirely around dynastic or religious issues; the claims of monarchs to various thrones, wars of Protestant against Catholic or Catholic against Heathen, until we get back to the wars of the Romans, which bring us again to the concept of a supra-national order extending across Europe.

The summary of all this may be that where national factors are not present to cause conflict in Europe or elsewhere in the world other factors will be, and as a rule are to a much greater extent. The world has not been a more peaceful place in the ages when national states were not predominant than in the times when they are.

The conflicts of yesteryear between religions can be said to have been replaced today by conflicts between political ideologies, while those arising from the power-lust of kings have been replaced by those arising from the power-lust of the enormous supra-national financial and business interests. Instead of the claims of royal dynasties to thrones, we now have the claims of commercial dynasties to territories containing great mineral wealth, the best modern example of this being the terrible slaughter in the Congo brought about by the conflict between different business cartels for the minerals of Katanga.



NAPOLEON
He too saw himself
as the great unifier
of Europe.

in operation at the same time with the objective of bringing about revolutions in Germany and Russia and the consequent downfall of the Hohenzollern and Romanov monarchies with the aid of war.

Between the end of the Napoleonic wars and the onset of the First World War the biggest conflict in Europe was the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. This again was a war in which nationalist factors played a part but were interwoven with a dynastic issue, the claim of the Bonaparte House to the Spanish throne. The other war that caused the greatest death and destruction during this period took place in America, and that was a civil war.

As to the Napoleonic wars, these represented another case of conflict arising out of the attempt to create a European state in substitution to the traditional national states. The initial impulse behind the Napoleonic campaigns was provided by the forces of world revolution, which had just recently triumphed in France and which saw the opportunity to make use of the military genius of Napoleon in extending revolution over the whole of Europe. In time the personal power of Napoleon became paramount, but the motivation remained the same — a European order transcending nations.

The two major European wars during

OF ALL the many fallacies surrounding the move towards a united Europe, the most misleading is the idea that it is intended to create an industrial power big enough to rival America.

The truth, which *Spearhead* has maintained from the beginning, is that the original impetus and the strongest pressure towards united Europe have come from America — to be precise, from the leading international banking houses of New York that have exercised the dominant influence on American policy over the past quarter-century.

We have maintained that the purpose of American policy from the time of Roosevelt has been to promote the disintegration of the great European world empires, particularly that of Britain, and to substitute American (i.e. international financial) influence for British influence in the older British dominions as well as in Africa. The union of Europe, while serving this aim by alienating the people of these areas from Britain, at the same time serves American aims in Europe itself, which are to establish a huge, rationalised market for the further infiltration of US capital without the encumbrances of national governments and economic systems that might represent grass roots barriers to the extension of the Wall Street financial empire.

Since the days of World War II and the start of the 'Cold War' immediately afterwards the British public has been fed upon the delusion that America is our loyal and generous ally while in reality every course pursued by America during this time has had the effect of weakening Britain's position in the world.

UNDERMINING EMPIRE AND COMMONWEALTH

In 1932 the British countries had met in Ottawa and signed an agreement for Imperial Preference in trade which was the chief factor in enabling them to climb out of the Great Depression. During the subsequent war the first opportunity to undermine this system occurred in the form of Lend-Lease, the conditions of which contained a clause directed against Imperial Preference. Then in the Marshall Plan, launched with the ostensible purpose of aiding European recovery after the war, there were similar conditions, General Marshall taking with him to the Quebec Conference of 1943 the brief that the biggest single obstacle to the expansion of American export-capitalism after the war would not be the Soviet Union but the British Empire! Already at the Atlantic Charter meeting of 1941 (before America had entered the war) Roosevelt when conferring with Churchill about the shape of the post-war world had hinted at the elimination of Imperial Preferences and in-

THE REAL PROFITEERS AND MOTIVATORS

DOLLAR IMPERIALISTS BEHIND E.E.C.

vited the remark from Churchill: "Mr. President, I believe that you are trying to do away with the British Empire. Every idea you entertain of the structure of the post-war world demonstrates it."

The view of Churchill about US policy was confirmed immediately the war ended and the foreign ministers of the allied nations met in London to map out the future. At this meeting the Lords of American High Finance had their own representative present, Bernard Baruch, thought by many to be the most powerful man in the world at that time. Asked what he was doing at a conference of foreign ministers, Baruch replied: "I've come to hold the big stick over the big boys to make damn sure they don't foul up the peace." Shortly afterwards Baruch told a newspaper correspondent: "If the British want to keep their Imperial Preferences, we'll let them — for four years."

Almost simultaneous to this meeting was the abrupt termination of Lend-Lease to Britain. This had the immediate effect of forcing the British government to borrow over £1,000 million from the Transatlantic money complex on whose behalf Baruch had stated his intentions. The strings attached to this loan included the provision that Britain should be pledged in advance to the terms of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). GATT's purpose was to obtain a progressive 'liberalising' of trade throughout the world — which ran directly contrary to the principle of Imperial and Commonwealth Preference determined at Ottawa thirteen years earlier. The effect of GATT was to systematically weaken the ties binding the British nations, and to open up Canada and Australia in particular to American commercial penetration.

START OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION

At the same time as Transatlantic influences were furthering the disintegration of the British Commonwealth, they had started to set the wheels in motion towards an integrated Europe. The European Payments Union was created upon the insistence of Wall Street. The European Coal and Steel Authority was conceived in the United

States by David Lilienthal, one of the very top figures in the International Financial hierarchy. Euratom was the idea of none other than Bernard Baruch himself.

Other institutions meanwhile were working to similar ends by fostering the break-up of Britain's Imperial and Commonwealth relationships. One of these was the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). There was held at Chatham House while the war was still unfinished an unofficial 'Commonwealth Conference', which took place in great secrecy. One of the proposals of this conference, later disclosed, was that Imperial Trading Preferences should be abolished. Another was that the Dominions should come within the purview of the Foreign Office, as though they were actually foreign countries. A. K. Chesterton, one of the few British journalists to properly comprehend the forces behind modern events, remarked in the newsletter *Candour* that as soon as the work of this conference became known he began to make close enquiries into Chatham House. "I discovered," he said, "that it was a hotbed of internationalists militantly opposed to national sovereignty and to any concept of Commonwealth or Empire. . . . My next discovery was that the big American foundations were pouring money into its various projects." It was in due course established that the Ford, Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations were financing Chatham House on a vast scale.

INFILTRATION OF AFRICA

Influences from across the Atlantic were equally active in destroying the traditional status-quo in Africa. The author Douglas Reed, who since the war, has lived in that continent, says in his book *The Battle for Rhodesia*: "I first realized in 1949 that America was to become involved in Africa . . . In the following years a whole crop of nominally private bodies sprang up in Washington around the Africa programme. They proliferated like toadstools after rain, and like the gentle rain from heaven much monies dropped on them

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from the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations . . . If any doubt remained about American intentions towards Africa it was removed in the 1960s when President Kennedy appointed a Mr. Mennen Williams Assistant Secretary for African Affairs and sent him to Africa . . . Mr. Williams expressed open hostility to the governments of Southern Africa . . . America was deeply involved in the African turmoil, which . . . enveloped all northern Africa."

The effect of American influence and pressure on African affairs has of course been the withdrawal of the European colonial powers from that area and their consequent loss of vital economic resources. Where people of European origin have remained in control, such as in South Africa and Rhodesia, they have become alienated from their European mother countries.

SUBVERSION OF DOMINIONS

The subversion of Canada was of course an American priority from the start. In the 1950s Canadian newspapers started to uncover transactions in which large funds from American business had been supplied to the two major Canadian political parties, whose leaders, Messrs. Pearson and Diefenbaker, had done everything possible to further American penetration into Canada and the weakening of ties with Britain. From the American end President Eisenhower was certainly an enthusiastic supporter of this trend. Lionel Chevrier, once a member of the Canadian Government, said in his book *The St. Lawrence Seaway* that Eisenhower suggested to him that Canada should sever her ties with the British Commonwealth and join the United States. Said the President: "You know it seems ridiculous. We both speak the same language. We think alike. We behave the same. Don't you think you would be better off as the 49th State?" Said Chevrier, commenting on this incident, "Some people might think the President was joking when he made that remark, but those of us who were working with our friends on the other side of the border know that he was not."

Some time later Mr. Neil McElroy, US Secretary of Defence in the Eisenhower Cabinet, addressed the Canadian Board of Trade on the urgent need for a US-Canadian union.

At the Commonwealth Economic Conference at Montreal in 1958 the shadow of the United States fell over every stage of the negotiations, and particularly where Canada was concerned. A report from Washington in the *Vancouver Province* at that time said: "American officials . . . make no bones about the fact in private that the US would consider the continuation of Commonwealth preferences intolerable."

The report went on to speak of Canada's fears of serious injury to her economy if preferred entry into the United Kingdom was lost. It added: "Such loss would come as a windfall to US exports unless Canada and other Commonwealth countries can obtain concessions from the US in return for its improved access into their markets."

The Daily Express, commenting on Montreal, said: "Mr. Diefenbaker, the Canadian Prime Minister, launched the Conference to talk about more trade.. But the Conference only talks about money: money from America to exploit the Empire."

In the meantime the drive to separate Australia and New Zealand from the British orbit was well in progress. America forged the ANZUS Pact, under which Australia and New Zealand (but not Britain) joined with the United States in defending the Antipodes. American-based finance penetrated ever deeper into the economy in particular of Australia.

PUSHING BRITAIN INTO EUROPE

As fast as American pressures have been working to break up the unity of the British Commonwealth, pressures of the same kind have been working towards the unity of Europe and in particular towards British submersion in that unity. Reference has been made to the Marshall Plan, which gave American financial interests the ideal leverage with which to dictate the policies of those in receipt of it. Marshall Aid in particular was made a condition of Britain's increasing orientation towards the European Continent.

This fact was spelled out by none other than Bernard Baruch himself when speaking to the United Europe Movement in London in 1950 he said: "Americans such as I heartily approve the efforts that the United Europe Movement is putting forth, and wish it success . . . Unless the peoples of Europe unite and quickly give their full all-out support to General Eisenhower in his efforts to bring about a common defence, you cannot count on America's economic and military aid continuing."

The enthusiasm for European integration, with its complement — the dismantlement of the European overseas empires, was carried over in the United States from the era of Eisenhower to the era of Kennedy. Kennedy's policy with regard to Europe was made quite clear by his Special Assistant, Mr. McGeorge Bundy, in a speech in Chicago on the 6th December 1961. Referring to "the political problem of separate Western European sovereign states", he spoke of America's purpose, "the political unity of Western Europe". "The steps towards European unity which have occurred since 1947," he said, "are neither few nor trifling, and each of them has depended in large measure upon the sympathy and even the support of the Govern-

ment of the United States. It will be this way in the future too."

This certainly reflected the attitude of the US State Department, which was shortly before reported by the *Sunday Times* Washington correspondent as follows:—

"Strongly supporting the Common Market, the State Department has been telling businessmen that this was worth favouring because it also pursued a worthwhile political goal, the unification of Europe."

"Sympathy" and "support" are comparatively mild words. That American policy went well beyond such things was indicated by a report in the *Daily Mail* in May 1961. The report said that the Cabinet had decided to take the revolutionary step of joining the Common Market, and named three principal factors as having influenced the decision. The first of these was: "Pressure from President Kennedy. Both Mr. Macmillan and a week later Dr. Adenauer were told in Washington that the United States was now looking towards the Common Market as the power centre of Europe."

The report did not of course say whose power centre!

"U.S. HAS MUCH TO GAIN"

A contemporary American comment on developments was provided by the US publication *Business Week* on October 14th 1961, which said: "It would be a tragedy if the British-EEC talks were to break down because of Commonwealth pressure on London or because President De Gaulle is unwilling to accept a partnership with Britain. The US clearly has much to gain from the broad European unity that now is in prospect. In the weeks ahead Washington should use whatever influence it can bring to bear to see that the negotiations come to a successful conclusion."

We indicated at the beginning of this analysis that European union was never intended as the creation of a new world power in its own right. An idea of the intentions actually inspiring American policy was given by Professor Max Beloff, a highly informed commentator on international affairs, in *The Times* early in 1962, when he said: "Remembering the important role played by the Americans in the creation and fostering of the Common Market, the United States could be pictured as a Pygmalion now engaged in the first stages of a beloved object of its own creation."

Shortly afterwards US Secretary of State Dean Rusk said at a press conference in Wellington, New Zealand: "I view the European Economic Community first as a political organism. We regard it as of great importance to see an integrated Western Europe. We are prepared to pay for this."

TRAVELLING AGENT

It is opportune at this point to examine the role of a man who for the last decade has served as travelling agent, promotor

and contact man for the United States Government in its task of bringing about the integration of Europe. He is George Ball.

At the beginning of 1961 *The Daily Express* reported:

"A top US legal adviser on the European Common Market was today (January 11th) named by President-elect John Kennedy as his expert on international economic affairs. He is fifty-one-year-old international lawyer George W. Ball, close friend of Adlai Stevenson. His new job: Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

"Now Washington observers are wondering whether Ball's new job indicates a big new American drive to speed up integration of the six members of the European Common Market and the Outer Seven, to which Britain belongs."

Ball's activities throughout 1961 are not completely on record, but at the end of that year *The New York Times* was able to say of him that he "had a great deal to do with the decision by Britain to seek membership in the European Common Market."

A little later *The Daily Express* gave a few interesting facts on Mr. Ball. It revealed that Ball's law firm in Washington represented Euratom, the European Coal and Steel Community and the Common Market. It said that Ball's dedicated life's work was the establishment of a Common Market throughout all Europe (!!!) and another free trade area centred around America covering the rest of the 'free world'. The *Express* said: "If one man's will-power and belief were enough, Britain would already be in the Common Market, and Australia and Canada would probably be part of an economic unit with America and Japan."

Except to say that the "will-power" was certainly not that of Ball himself but of much more powerful men behind the scenes, we could state that this report summarises the whole strategy behind the American efforts to get Britain into Europe.

MORE AFRICAN MANOEUVRES

We have spoken already of the American drive to gain a foothold in Africa and there is no doubt that the vacuum created by the withdrawal of European powers from most of Africa was quickly filled by various international commercial interests centred upon the United States. We are indebted again to A. K. Chesterton for one example of this in his excellent book *The New Unhappy Lords*. In describing the struggle for the Congo, Mr. Chesterton explained how a vast complex of American and Swedish companies were able to use the United Nations army and the political influence of the US State Department to seize the fabulously wealthy Union Miniere mines in Katanga. The complex of companies which fronted for Wall Street in-

terests was called the Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO). A director of one of the constituent companies of LAMCO — the International African American Corporation — was one Fowler Hamilton. When the drive to capture Union Miniere got under way Hamilton gave up his place on the Board of Directors of the IAAC and became head of the Agency for International Development in the State Department. His place on the Board was filled by one Melvin Steen.

Now Fowler Hamilton and Melvin Steen are both partners in the same law firm which operates under two different names. In New York it is known as Cleary, Steen and Hamilton, but in Washington it operates under the name of Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Ball — Mr. George Ball's law firm referred to earlier which acted as agents in the US for the various bodies working for European union!

Coming forward now to much more recent times, we may recall the impasse thought to have been reached at the end of 1970 in which it was believed that President Pompidou's Government was getting a little obstructive over the matter of British entry into the Common Market. Promptly Mr. Ball dispatched himself to Paris and went into a huddle with senior French Government officials. He soon emerged and flew over to see Mr. Heath, telling him that as a result of the talks the Pompidou Cabinet now unanimously supported British entry into the EEC and then urging him to launch a massive propaganda campaign to convert British public opinion to the "absolute necessity" of going into Europe. The latter instruction was obediently carried out.

Ball's present role was described in the report of an interview with him by Jeremy Campbell of the *Evening Standard*:

"Ball is now a private citizen practising international finance from an office in Wall Street. He travels frequently across the Atlantic and keeps closely in touch with Government leaders in Europe. At the same time he is often consulted, in a suitably discreet manner, by Henry Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's reigning foreign policy adviser and a man of enormous influence in the White House."

For a "private citizen", Mr. Ball certainly seems to have extraordinary access to the highest chambers of power!

THE MONEY POWER STATES ITS AIMS

As to the aims of these international financial interests whom Ball represents, a good guide was recently supplied by Mr. Judd Polk of the United States Council of the International Chamber of Commerce in the American magazine *Saturday Review*. Writing on the theme "The Rise of World Corporations", Mr. Polk said:

"New bases of production are being

established throughout the world by multi-national or international companies which have come to regard the world as one great market. More than \$400,000 million worth of goods are being produced under international investment, and this sector has been growing about twice as fast as the gross national product of the world.

"If this growth rate continues, the world economy will be more than half internationalised by the end of the century. This international production is not just an external linking of economies; it is a bonding process that has forged a world economy, incipient still, but growing rapidly and probably irrevocably . . .

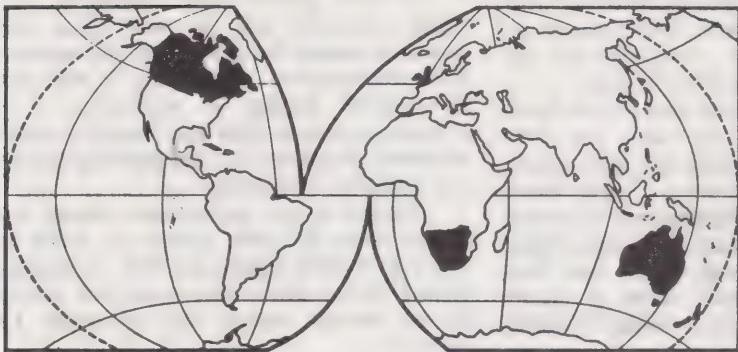
"United States investment abroad has grown from \$32,000 million in 1950 to about \$146,000 million in 1969. In Europe United States direct investment has grown by an average annual rate of about 15 per-cent . . .

"The ultimate health of the international company and the world economy depends on the degree to which we see the world as an international economy instead of a group of national economies."

In these words we may perceive the whole essence of the drive towards internationalism, of which a united Europe is just a part. Behind all the idealistic cant about 'peace' and 'brotherhood', behind the fraudulent promises of the great 'benefits' to the peoples of the world, there lies the grasping, rapacious drive to monopoly of International Big Business. International Big Business is today centred principally in America, and to that extent we have to describe it as "American". In fact it has no more to do with the wishes and the interests of ordinary American people than with those of the ordinary people of Europe. It is able to ride roughshod over the people's will everywhere because it commands the priceless commodity by which political power in this modern age is exercised — money. Money exerts the pressures which bring governments to heel; money ensures the smooth path to office of the kind of craven politicians who will betray country and serve internationalist designs; money pays for the vast mass of propaganda with which the public is deluged in support of internationalist schemes. Money alone explains how the Establishment in Britain drives relentlessly towards the goal of integration in Europe and the surrender of British nationhood while an overwhelming proportion of the people oppose it.

This article gives only the briefest sketch of how the Money Power, operating from across the Atlantic but with its willing agents in this country and on the Continent, has conspired throughout the post-war era to sink the British nation and the British Commonwealth. It should, however, be enough to dispel a few of the popular illusions about the motives behind the drive to a united Europe.

Rebuild the Commonwealth



Canada

Pop.: 20,250,000;
Land: 3,845,144
sq. mls; Economy:
£25,500M

S. Africa

Pop.: 19,000,000
Land: 906,814 sq.
miles; Economy:
£4,000M

Rhodesia

Pop.: 4,500,000;
Land: 150,333 sq.
miles; Economy:
£350M

U.K.

Pop.: 55,000,000
Land: 94,207 sq.
miles; Economy:
£35,000M

Australia

Pop.: 12,000,000;
Land: 2,974,581
sq. mls; Economy:
£9,500M

N. Zealand

Pop.: 2,750,000;
Land: 103,736 sq.
miles; Economy:
£2,000M

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH represents the most immense storehouse of natural wealth in the world today. In the extent of its total area it comes near to the size of Russia. It contains almost every mineral needed by modern industry in super abundance. It has almost unlimited resources for the growing of food and has for a long time been supplying food to Britain at prices far cheaper than the food of Europe. It has the great open spaces that can absorb the surplus population of Britain and alleviate crowding in these islands, with all the attendant evils that spoil our environment. Whilst in its present form it contains many races, it has a hard nucleus of white people, nearly all British stock, numbering nearly a hundred millions. These people have fought together in the great wars of this century, the Commonwealth countries sending their sons thousands of miles without obligation to defend the interests of the Mother Country.

On these pages we feature a map, showing the size and resources of Australia alone, and beside it a scale outline of the combined countries in the Common Market. The comparison is almost laughable. The countries of the Market would fit comfortably into a corner of the great Australian continent. Their natural resources have been developed almost to the limit. Those of Australia are barely at the start of their development. Australia was called recently "the world's biggest quarry" in a report in *The Observer*, a paper much more sympathetic to Europe than to the Commonwealth. The report acknowledged that Australia had huge reserves of bauxite, natural gas, coal, manganese, uranium, copper, tin, iron ore, nickel, lead and zinc. Just what economic potential Australia offers the world's investors have not been slow to appreciate. America has for a long time had her eye on that continent, knowing that she might find in it a substitute for her own now depleted resources of mineral wealth. She would be only too pleased to displace Britain as the main influence there, and has made strenuous efforts to that end.

Japan also has appreciated the potential of Australia, and is gratefully pursuing the opportunities there that Britain has been missing.

On the other side of the world Canada is a country of similar size and resources, growing at a fantastic rate, with one of the highest purchasing powers in the world. Both Canada and Australia have the means to develop and expand in the coming century as the United States did in the last century.

IF WE JOIN EUROPE

If Britain enters the European Community, she will forfeit the chance of playing a major role in shaping the destinies of these great countries and sharing the profits to come from their tremendous wealth and future volume of trade. It is already clear from the terms of the Treaty of Rome and the negotiations for Market entry that if Britain is to be truly acceptable as a partner within Europe she must increasingly sever her ties with the Common-

wealth and leave its great resources to the exploitation by other powers. How could such madness be justified?

The Government attempts to justify it in its White Paper on the Common Market published in July, with the use of phrases that have now become part of the familiar stock-in-trade of the Marketeers. It is well worth examining the Government's arguments, and penetrating behind them.

"The Commonwealth does not offer, or indeed wish to offer, Britain alternative and comparable opportunities to membership of the European Community," says the White Paper.

"The member countries of the Commonwealth are widely scattered in different regions of the world and differ widely in their political ideas and economic development.

"With the attainment of independence, their political and economic relations with the United Kingdom in particular have greatly changed and are still changing. The United Kingdom's share of trade with the Commonwealth has declined sharply over the last decade."

The allegation that the Commonwealth does not offer Britain "comparable opportunities" to membership of the European Community can be dismissed very quickly by a realisation of the potential briefly described earlier. In terms of trade, the economies of the Commonwealth countries are complementary to that of Britain, whereas those of Europe are mainly competitive. This is important, for the great benefit of having access to a larger market is only realised if it does not involve making corresponding concessions to foreign traders in our own home market. There are very little gains that British exporters can make in Europe that will not be offset by the gains that Continental exporters will make in Britain at the expense of our own producers, once tariffs are down. On the other hand, within a system of Commonwealth preferences Britain is expanding trade in countries given over largely to primary production. Even though the new manufacturing industries of Commonwealth countries should not be underestimated, they still represent no more than a fraction of the competition of the industries of The Six. There is therefore no prospect of their making inroads into the United Kingdom market for manufacturers in the way that those of The Six would do.

What of the statement that the Commonwealth "does not wish to offer" Britain such opportunities? This is in fact a complete distortion of the truth. For years the position has been exactly the reverse. The Commonwealth countries have until very recently been much stronger in their plea for closer trading and economic ties with Britain than have successive British governments. Throughout most of the last half-century the impulse towards a

more firmly integrated Commonwealth has come much more from overseas than from the United Kingdom. In April 1946, New Zealand Finance Minister Walter Nash said: "We are tremendously keen on maintaining Preference — our hold on Preference might be even stronger than Great Britain's. Field Marshal Smuts expressed very similar views on behalf of South Africa. Canada's Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. J. Mackinnon at about the same time said: "Canada will not abandon Imperial Trade Preference. The loss of trade with Britain would seriously damage Canada's whole trade structure."

What turned these countries away from a British trade policy in later years was the refusal of British governments to uphold the Preference system, and then the gradual reorientation of Britain away from a Commonwealth loyalty towards Europe.

BETRAYAL OF ANZACS

It should be remembered that Britain's approach to the Common Market began over a decade ago with her involvement with the European Free Trade Area. In June 1957 the President of the Board of Trade, David Eccles, said at a meeting in Rome which was widely publicised that the British Government was resisting pressure from Australia and New Zealand to buy more of their primary produce until it saw how it stood with regard to EFTA. Shortly afterwards the Government, always free with financial hand-outs to Afro-Asian countries, refused the request of New Zealand for a loan of £12,000,000, which had then to be obtained from the United

States by the pledging of the entire NZ gold reserve. These are just two of the instances that indicate that the alienation of the White Commonwealth from Britain received its impetus here and not overseas.

In the face of this lack of leadership from the centre of the Commonwealth, its members have naturally had no alternative but to go their different ways. The point is that this development has not been spontaneous or inevitable; it is entirely the product of forces operating in the United Kingdom under pressure, as our previous article has shown, from much more powerful forces over the Atlantic — working to subvert the British world and exploit its disunity. Had we had something resembling leadership in this country this process could have been resisted. With leadership it could yet be reversed.

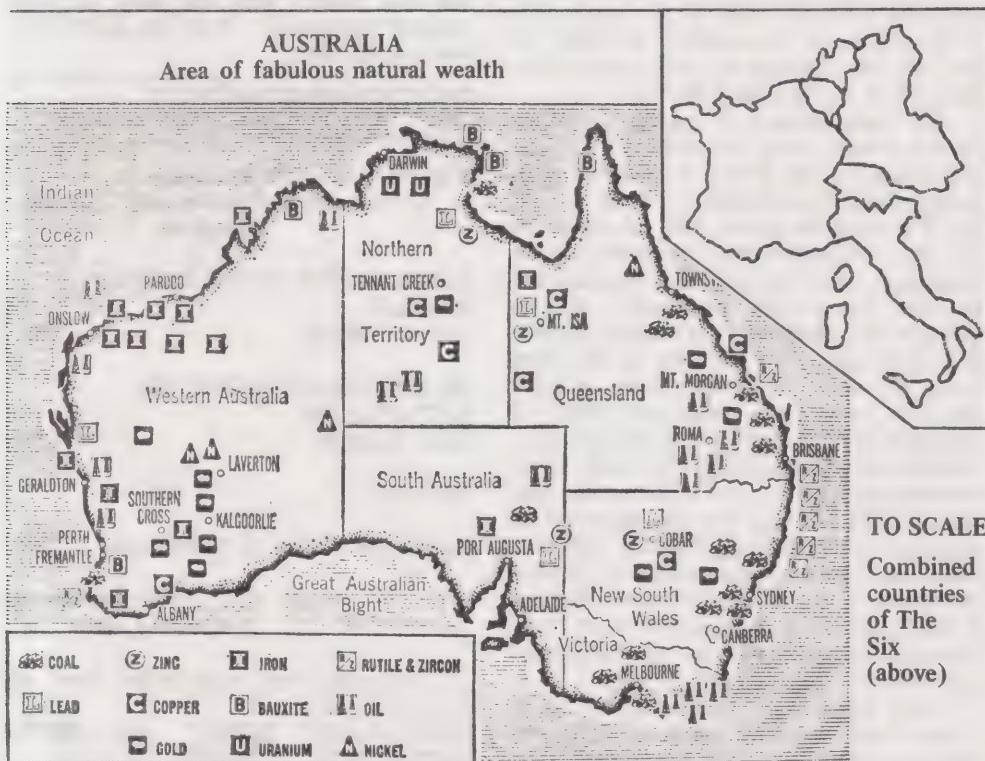
As for the reference to the fact that the Commonwealth countries are "widely scattered", this is surely placing geography in a position of primacy that is not justified by the facts of modern communication. Regardless of any geographical disadvantage, New Zealand and Australian dairy products transported from the opposite end of the earth come to British tables more cheaply than those of nearby Europe. And bearing in mind the strides that have recently been made in supersonic air travel, intercontinental telephone and TV satellite systems, and the further strides anticipated in years to come, the truth is that vast distances are going to become ever more meaningless in affecting political and economic relationships. The pro-Europeans are always anxious to make Russia and America the models for the kind of big

super-state that Europe would be if it were united, but in fact the distances separating New York from Los Angeles and Moscow from Siberian Russia are considerably greater than those separating Britain from the Eastern provinces of Canada. These distances used to be a divisive factor before the onset of the aeroplane and the many other facilities of communication that 20th Century science has given us, but they are scarcely a factor now and it is nonsense to rely on them in support of arguments about political and economic alignment.

In only one sense should we consider seriously the anti-Commonwealth sentiments of the Government White Paper, and this is where it speaks of Commonwealth countries differing "widely in their political ideas" and of the changes in political relations with the United Kingdom since "the attainment of independence". Implicit in these phrases, although not actually stated, is a recognition of the expanding gulf separating Britain from the Afro-Asian members of the Commonwealth and former Empire. If the Government's contention is that a relationship with these nations offers no viable alternative to going into Europe, that at least is something which we should not dispute. But to speak of the Afro-Asian countries as if they represent the Commonwealth is absurd. The real power that the British Empire represented in the past, and which the Commonwealth might represent today and in the future, is derived predominantly from the natural resources — and even more from the human resources — of its White members, and it is this part of the Commonwealth with which we should really be concerned when we are arguing its merits as an association against those of Europe. If the Commonwealth as a multi-racial community disintegrated tomorrow, it would not leave Britain one bit the weaker — indeed it would leave her considerably the stronger. What would tragically weaken Britain — indeed what would leave her with no future in the world worth hoping for — would be the severance of her ties with those in the Commonwealth of her own flesh and blood. This is the issue over which we must fight the conspiracy to drag Britain into Europe.

'INDEPENDENCE' IRRELEVANT

The question of "attainment of independence" on the part of the White members of the Commonwealth is of course irrelevant. They have been independent in the running of their own local affairs for half a century or more, and indeed have been able, should they wish, to conduct all their affairs without permission from Britain. What has maintained the White Commonwealth as an entity through-



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COMMONWEALTH

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out all these years, and in particular throughout the last war, has not been the arbitrary will of any British Government but the legacy of natural family ties between people of predominantly common race, sharing common interests and feeling a sense of common destiny. That these ties are maintained voluntarily rather than through coercion is a factor in strengthening them rather than weakening them.

What we are really arguing about, and what is the essence of the Government's case against a Commonwealth grouping, is the belief often expressed today that such a grouping runs contrary to the path of development that each Commonwealth country has followed over the past ten or twenty years. This basically is what the White Paper means, and this is what every politician and journalist implies when seeking to justify Britain's turning towards Europe.

But what in fact is Europe being asked to do in precise terms? It is being asked to form an association of countries that have followed diverse paths of development for the past one or two thousand years! Countries which have much less links of race, none at all (with us at least) in language, and which have a long tradition of mutual rivalry and antagonism between them.

When the European Community was first formed in 1958 the countries comprising it had only 13 years ago been fighting against each other in the most destructive war in the history of mankind, a war in which hatreds reached a greater pitch of intensity than the human race had ever known. If ever two sets of countries could have been said to have followed different paths of development, it was France and the Benelux countries (to which we may add Britain) under Liberal Democracy and Germany and Italy under Nazism and Fascism. And yet this divergence, together with the considerable ethnic differences of these countries, was not thirteen years later considered a barrier to closer economic co-operation leading to ultimate political and economic unity. Just how ludicrous, then, is the argument that because the countries of the British Commonwealth have tended to evolve in separate directions for the last few years there does not exist among them the basis for a coming together again! Such an argument is an insult to the adult mind.

We are being asked, on the one hand, to set in reverse the evolution of thousands of years, and yet being told, on the other hand, that it is beyond our power to reverse the evolution of ten or twenty years. That is the meaning of the case for a united Europe and against a united British Commonwealth.

In point of fact, the trends of Commonwealth development that have taken place over the past couple of decades represent something that is alterable — if the will is there to alter them. If a British Government were elected which showed the same passionate commitment to the unity of the Commonwealth as the present Government has shown to the unity of Europe, it would be perfectly possible, through a reorientation of trading policies on the part of the United Kingdom and a firm resolve to give priority to the Commonwealth in investment and defence, to bring our Commonwealth partners back closer to Britain.

NATURAL ELEMENTS

What are not alterable are the natural elements that make for the unity or disunity of peoples, and these bind us a hundred times more closely to the Commonwealth than to Europe. We are bound to the White Commonwealth first of all by ties of common stock which are much stronger than those we have with Europe, particularly Southern Europe. These ties could only change through a vastly greater settlement of the Commonwealth by foreign migrants than has so far occurred. We are bound also to the Commonwealth by mutual economic interest, in so far as we have, as has already been said, economic structures that so largely complement each other. The Commonwealth, by its diversity of resources, could become a nearly self-sufficient area. Europe by its duplication of certain resources and its hopeless lack of others could never become anything near self-sufficient and at the same time is economically constituted so that the gain of one country is liable more often than not to be the loss of another.

We have spoken of recent Commonwealth trends being alterable. It is also important that we should understand something of the background to those trends, for if it could be proved that the evolution of the Commonwealth towards greater separation was natural and spontaneous the case for it might be weaker. In fact the loss of cohesion in the Commonwealth economy since the last war is far from being the result of natural forces at work but has been very much the result of pressures applied against Britain and other Commonwealth countries by such international agencies as GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) supported by powerful international financial interests which see greater opportunities to exploit the wealth of the Commonwealth countries if British influence is withdrawn from them. Elsewhere in this issue we have examined these forces in more detail.

Once these factors affecting the unity of the Commonwealth are properly known and understood, we may see how hollow

are the arguments currently being employed by the Government to support its lamentable desertion of the Commonwealth as dictated by the Treaty of Rome and confirmed by the terms of Brussels.

If the present Commonwealth association is untenable, this is only because it does not correspond to the truly unifying elements of racial kinship and, as the very name of the thing implies, common economic interest. The Commonwealth should not be destroyed, but it should be reformed, and the most realistic basis for its reformation is a community of nations comprising its four most important members, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Canada, with the option to rejoin being offered to South Africa, Rhodesia and Southern Ireland. In the case of South Africa and Rhodesia it should be recognised that the only basis for a reconciliation is that we acknowledge unconditionally their right to run their internal affairs and construct their own societies as they see fit.

A combination of these countries would represent a force in the world of near super-power proportions, and with a degree of homogeneity that none of the other super-powers have. Economically, it represents the greatest potential of any area of the world. Building such a combination would not be simple and would not be without its challenges to our will, our energy, our faith and our diplomatic skill. But it is a combination that is still feasible when all things are considered. It offers to us the opportunity to win back for ourselves a position in the world such as befits a great race. It is both the vision and the reality that can save us from national extinction. It is the great alternative to Europe.

RECOMMENDED

Books and pamphlets

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS
(A. K. Chesterton) Cloth-bound £1.40p
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ALTERNATIVE TO THE COMMON MARKET
(Frank Clifford) 15p

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM
(John Tyndall) 15p

Periodicals

CANDOUR (Ed. A. K. Chesterton) 7½p

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NATIONALIST BOOKS, 408 SEVEN SISTERS ROAD, LONDON, N.4.

Nonsense of the Euro-Strategists



EQUIPPED FOR THE TROPICS

Britain's interests and security are world-wide.

EUROPEAN UNION is frequently described as essential to the defence of Britain in so far as it is supposed to give the European nations the strength to resist a Soviet attack. How true is this assertion?

The fact is that if a conventional attack took place from behind the Iron Curtain the forces of the Western European nations, whether fighting separately or as one, would be overwhelmed. It is acknowledged by all leading military minds of today that the only effective deterrent to such an attack is nuclear.

European nations pooling their resources in the development and manufacture of nuclear weapons could certainly produce a greater quantity of nuclear power together than any single nation could do separately, but quantity is in fact not the essence of the nuclear deterrent. A deterrent is effective if it persuades the would-be aggressor that at least his ten or twenty major cities and industrial centres would be destroyed if he started a war. Even if he had the power to destroy more in return, the loss to him simply wouldn't be worthwhile.

British science and industry is quite capable on its own of producing, if not as large a nuclear force as America or Russia, at least sufficient a force to provide a deterrent of such a nature. What is much more important than the size of the deterrent is the ability to use it quickly. A British Government is far more likely to be able to do this than a European assembly.

Quite apart from this, defence policy is utterly ridiculous if it considers a Soviet attack on Western Europe as the only contingency of war that could occur. It is just one of the possible contingencies of the future in which Britain might be involved.

Drastic changes in the political status of countries either side of the Iron Curtain could entirely alter the current line up of forces. Just as one example, either Italy or France could go Communist within the next ten or twenty years. These countries are major elements in the European system. If they fell, where would that system be?

CHANGING DIVISION OF WORLD

If we use the present apparent division of the world as the basis for devising political boundaries for the future, it would have been right to assume in the 1930s — when Europe was divided between Fascist and non-Fascist powers — that all the latter should amalgamate into one to defend their existence against the former. Had this principle been followed, we would today have some very queer fellow countrymen!

Of course, the alignment against Fascism was based, as it was bound to be, on the belief that it was the correct alignment

at that time, and to meet that contingency. It was an alliance between powers which had just for the moment a common objective, and that is indeed the only basis on which military alliances can be made.

If we ponder for a moment on how the division of the world has altered over the past half-century, we may be able to consider soberly how much it could change over the next half-century, throwing into complete shambles all our present assumptions about collective security.

Existing political alignments with foreign powers are never eternal; only national interests are eternal. The only viable policy for national defence is one based on national strength — augmented by whatever foreign alliances suit the moment. Such alliances are a supplement to one's own strength; they can never be a substitute for it.

And even if Russia is the most likely enemy today, it is by no means likely that she will attack us through Europe. Lenin said that the Western nations would best be undermined by getting at them at their peripheries — that is the network of overseas colonies, dominions and spheres of economic interest by which countries such as Britain, France and their neighbours have been sustained. This policy is far

more profitable to the Kremlin. It obviates the risk of a world war, and it does not require the sacrifice of Russian lives. It is also the policy that has been applied with so much success since 1945.

Facing the many contingencies of war that the next half-century may bring, we will only be safe in relying on our own national strength and then negotiating alliances from the basis of that strength according to the nature of the contingency in question and what nations, if any, it brings into natural alignment with us.

The wholesale integration of our forces within a West European defence strategy would be suicidal from this point of view, as it would leave us with neither the freedom or the capacity to act in defence of vital British interests elsewhere in the world.

It is claimed that our present policy should be based on the fact that we are not big enough alone to successfully wage war against one of the super-powers. What is more to the point is that alone we can possess a nuclear deterrent which would make no attack by a super power worthwhile, and that alone we are able to wage conventional war, if required, to defend our interests against any of the middle-sized or smaller powers.

ROLE OF THE NATIONAL FRONT

WHILE this journal has over seven years given from every angle the case against Britain joining the Common Market, it has refused to fall into the trap of putting its trust in the various public political figures who have gained prominence by their anti-Market utterances. We have two good reasons for this.

So low have the standards of current political life in Britain become that opportunism and deceit are now accepted weapons in the struggle for office among our would-be leaders. Both these weapons have been employed in full measure over the Common Market issue over many years, so that it is now extremely difficult to place any reliance on the word of parliamentarians or upon their consistency in either championing or opposing a cause. He who says he is against the Market today in all likelihood was saying he was for the Market yesterday and for all we know will be saying that he is for the Market tomorrow.

We also maintain that those who oppose the Common Market are on weak ground so long as they fail to offer a decisive alternative. This has not been done to our satisfaction by many, if any, of the leading personalities of the anti-Market campaign. We cannot applaud, for instance, a Member of Parliament who opposes the Common Market only because he believes in some other scheme which is equally internationalist, or if, like Enoch Powell, his concept of British national sovereignty excludes our kith and kin in the White Commonwealth.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Telegraph*, both pro-Market papers, have done a service by spotlighting these points. The former in its Editorial of July 27th 1971 said when speaking of the Parliamentary Debate on Europe: "It has in a sense never begun at all. This is not because there are no respectable reasons for keeping out of Europe, or no respectable people to voice them. It is simply because anyone who was a member of that Labour Government which applied to enter Europe is in no position to voice these reasons with consistency and integrity . . . what sort of effective government could these disparate elements form?"

OPPOSITION PARTY NEEDED

Writing in the *Sunday Telegraph* two days before, columnist Peregrine Worsthorne said: "It is still possible to argue the pros and cons of entry academically, but no longer politically, because the political

NF ON THE MARCH

All over the country the National Front has been holding marches, meetings and demonstrations against the Common Market.



price of staying out has been ruled out of the realm of rational choice. An essential condition for a policy of independence is the existence of a political party unitedly dedicated to this end under a leader capable of promoting a dramatic burst of national renewal . . . It is not that the arguments against joining Europe are any less strong than they always were. It is rather that the vehicle chosen by history to carry them forward turns out to have neither driver nor engine."

Whilst what Worsthorne says might be fatuous as an argument for going into Europe, at least it spotlights the extreme weakness Britain is in by relying upon any established political personalities or parties for an alternative leadership.

The same columnist underlined these people's lack of an alternative philosophy on May 23rd 1971 when he said:

"Those who see membership of Europe as a nightmare have no alternative dreams to offer. They know what they hate but not what they love. Their fears are clear, their courage shrouded in obscurity. Relatively few share Mr. Heath's enthusiasm, but it is the only enthusiasm around, the only glimmer of faith."

Precisely because *Spearhead* appreciates these two needs — consistency and unity in opposition to the Market, and possession of a dynamic alternative — it has supported, and will continue to support, the National

Front.

Since its formation in 1966, the NF has never been in the least ambiguous in its attitude towards the Common Market; it has been unequivocally against the Market on any terms, as has our journal. And before 1966 the majority of the leading personalities of the NF have been in opposition to the Market for much longer.

DYNAMIC ALTERNATIVE

At the same time, the National Front has offered a dynamic and viable alternative to the Market in its policy for a reformed and integrated British Commonwealth.

The National Front is yet a long way from having the strength to be a serious contender for political power in Britain, but so inadequate and unreliable are the other forces that stand in opposition to the European sell-out that we say without hesitation that all patriotic British people who look for a genuine lead in keeping out country out of the Market should throw their support behind the NF and work to build it into the power in the land that it has the potential to become. For by advancing the National Front in this way, we not only serve to keep (or, as the case may be, get) Britain out of Europe, we promote a policy by which Britain can live greatly and prosper without Europe.

NF CAMPAIGN

THE NATIONAL FRONT was founded in 1966 as a result of an amalgamation of several smaller patriotic associations. Since that time it has campaigned strongly on many issues, with the Common Market always very much to the fore. As the day for the signing of the Rome Treaty draws nearer, there will be an intensification of the NF anti-Market campaign over the coming months.

The NF has been holding meetings, marches and demonstrations against the Market in many parts of Britain. Recently NF members marched through London to hand in letters expressing solidarity with Old Commonwealth partners at the latter's respective Government Offices.

NF branches have distributed more than 3 million anti-Common Market leaflets to homes throughout the country.

Recently anti-Common Market meetings have been held in London (several), Bristol, Wolverhampton, Leicester, Manchester, Liverpool and Huddersfield, with more scheduled to take place in many other towns and cities.

In a recent march to Downing Street organised by the Common Market Safeguards Campaign, NF members made up one-third of the march.

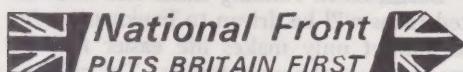
NF members have been attending meetings all over the country where MPs have discussed the Common Market with constituents, asking questions and distributing literature. As members are usually much better informed on the Market than most of the public, they are able to quickly spot and expose the falsehoods of the pro-Market speakers.

NF speakers have been visiting schools and colleges throughout the country giving the anti-Market case.

NF members have been in the forefront of the campaign to write letters against the Market to MPs and to newspapers.

NF members have been instrumental in getting enormous numbers of people to sign anti-Market petitions.

The National Front needs much more help in fighting the Common Market in the months ahead, both active and financial — and particularly the latter. All those willing to give this help should contact the NF by using the form below.



Find out more about Britain's new party. Complete this coupon and send to:
The Secretary, National Front, 408 Seven Sisters Road, London, N.4.

Name _____

Address _____



NF POSTER PARADE
Always on these parades anti-Market posters are to the fore

THANK YOU!

Considerable research has gone into producing material for this special issue of *Spearhead*. The Editorial staff are grateful to a number of persons and bodies for providing sources of information.

Mr. John Tyndall is particularly grateful for help he received in preparing his articles *Dollar Imperialists Behind EEC* and *Re-Build the Commonwealth* from the journal *Candour* and its Editor, Mr. A. K. Chesterton, who has exposed the forces behind Britain's absorption into Europe with accuracy and consistency for many years.

Mr. Tyndall recommends strongly to our readers that they subscribe to *Candour* and obtain Mr. Chesterton's book *The New Unhappy Lords*, which spotlight the dominant role played in modern politics by International Finance and its campaign to undermine and eventually control Britain and the great European nations.

Both publications may be obtained from: Candour Publishing Co., Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants.

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All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: 10 Birkbeck Hill, London, S.E.21.

What YOU Will Pay For Market Entry



Common Market citizens queue to shop in Britain.

The following prices were published in the Official White Paper "Britain and the European Communities - An Economic Assessment" (H.M.S.O. Command Paper 4289, February, 1970)

Prices in £sd

	Prices per lb.					
	Belgium s.d.	France s.d.	Germany s.d.	Italy s.d.	Holland s.d.	U.K. s.d.
Beef	15.4 steak	12.8 steak	9.4 hind boneless	12.0 1st Qual.	11.11 roasting	8.7 sirloin without bone
Pork	9.9 rib chop	6.0 Chine with bone	7.10 chop	10.6 1st Qual.	8.8 rib chop	6.3 loin with bone
Ovenready Chickens	4.10	4.3	3.10	n.a.	4.6	3.9
Milk (per pint)	10	9	11	1.0	10	11
Butter	7.11	7.5	7.4	9.7	7.6	3.4
Cheese	5.10 Various	7.2 Gruyere	7.11 Emmenthal	12.7 Parmesan	5.11 Gouda	3.7 Cheddar
Sugar	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	9
Bread	11	1.4	1.2 Dark mixed	1.3	11 brown	11 white

If Britain joins the Common Market food prices will go up because imports into Britain from such countries as New Zealand, Canada and Australia will have to pay a C.M. tax to raise prices to the Common Market level. This tax will be paid into the Common Market's central fund. The White Paper estimated that the U.K.'s payment by 1974 (the first year Britain could join EEC) would be £270 million if Britain's percentage contribution was as a result of negotiation held as low as 20% of the total. In addition Britain's customs duties will have to be paid into the Common Market's central funds and this will cost at least £200 million a year more.

These huge sums will be an annual burden on Britain's balance of payments, but food is not the only thing that will be dearer. For example other goods like these:-

	Belgium s.d.	France s.d.	Germany s.d.	Italy s.d.	Holland s.d.	U.K. s.d.
Man's Shirt	50.7	78.5	56.2	61.8	46.10	35.0
Man's Nylon socks (1 pair)	8.4	10.1	8.6	5.8	8.4	5.0
Ladies Skirt (wool and synthetic fibre mixture)	81.8	120.0	83.0	65.11	66.0	55.0
Ladies Pullover	61.6	83.5	66.1	39.2	37.2	32.6
Electric Light Bulb	—	4.5	3.9	3.4	3.6	2.0
45 rpm record	10.11	10.9	10.5	8.8	10.4	8.6
Automatic washing machine	£225	£225	£150	£158	£175	£116

Source: Birmingham Post 11th February, 1970

What does the Common Market mean to the ordinary Man and Woman?

If you are a housewife with an average-sized family, then you will need to find at least £3 extra per week to buy the same quantity of food you buy today.

If you are a wage-earner your money will buy you less than it does today, because the Government proposes to devalue the pound if Britain goes into the Market "in order to make British goods cheaper and more competitive in Europe". This will make it doubly difficult for housewives to feed their families in an adequate way.

The result of this? The average British family will be reduced to a war-time diet, beef a luxury, margarine instead of butter, and potatoes eking out bread — according to a former head of the Ministry of Agriculture, Sir John Winnifrith.

If you are a skilled worker, then you face the prospect of having to uproot yourself and your family and move to Europe, perhaps never to return, because many firms in Britain will have to close down and re-open in Europe in order to become "more competitive". British shipbuilders — among many others — are already suffering this fate.

Taxpayers will also be hit. Market membership will result in a massive balance of payments loss. This loss will have to be made up by dipping even deeper into your pocket. Every family in Britain will have to pay at least £20 per year — in addition to their present taxes — to cover the loss.

Pensioners and others on a fixed income will have their standard of living vastly reduced. The price of food alone could rise by 50 per cent within six years of joining the Market. State pensioners will starve.

Businessmen running small and medium sized firms will be driven to bankruptcy, for the Market only makes life easier for the very big boys, the monopolists. The collapse of small firms in the Market is described as "rationalisation".

Farmers, fishermen, market gardeners — face ruin as a result of the E.E.C. Common Agricultural Policy. British fishing boats will rot on the beaches, orchards will be cleared and burned, and the farming land of Britain will be taken over by massive factory farm combines.